#### TWO CAMPAIGN POEMS. Grover's Reverie.

Once upon a midnight dreary, While I pondered weak and weary. Wondering if the busy tellers yet had counted

up the vote. While my anxious fears kept rising With a haste most enterprising, How I cursed the fate that placed me in the

Democratic boat. For I knew that it was sinking. That it: spirit then was sinking. Up the shores of old Salt River, there forever-And my gentle heart was broken By those words as yet unspoken

That would tell me that the people had about So I waited, till a tapping. As of some one gently rapping,

Roused me from my dreary slumber as I ne'er was roused before. And I rubbed my eyes and started,

Sick and faint and weary hearted, And I leaned against the mantel as I opened wide the door. There upon the threshold standing,

In an attitude commanding, Was a black and somber-looking species of the And it said in tones of sorrow:

"Grover, darl no, on the morrow. From the regions of the White House you forevermore must go." -Toledo Blade.

Maine for Protection. The shades of night were falling fast, When from the Pine-Tree State there passed The news that Maine had gone all right, And railied round that word of light, Protection.

On Democratic ears it fell With mournful cadence, like a knell Of hones that soon should blasted be When ballot-boxes would decree

The Free-Trade heart was filled with grief, The patriot soul felt great relief; For Maine had marked the high flood tide, Rebounding from Vermont's green side-Of Protection.

From every county rings the cry Of the Free Traders on the fly, And Kennebec calls to Berwick: "We'll make these Clevelanders feel sick With Protection.

"When in November, cold and drear, The Free-Trade cohorts disappear, We'll greeting send to all mankind That Maine is never left behind In Protection.' -Troy (N. Y.) Times.

#### WANT GOOD WAGES. Eight Hundred Wisconsin Working-Men Issue a Protection Circular.

Eight hundred working-men employed in the great mills at Mayview, near Milwaukee, Wis., have issued an

TO THE WORKING-MEN OF THE STATE OF PEWARD. WISCONSIN: "We, the undersigned workingmen of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Milwaukee (Bayview), feeling that our interests as wage-earners are assailed and endangered by the powerful efforts made by the enemies of protection to American industries and labor to tear down our system of protective tariff, and give us instead lower duties and lesser proanother name for free foreign competition. Free competit on will simply bring labor to a common level; hence free competition be-

"The wages paid in this country are from in Europe. Free competition was never -Minneapolis Tribune. known to be the means of increasing wages. Even as American working-men we find it necessary to organize, regulate and control competition among ourselves, so is a protective tariff necessary to restrict competition between us and foreign working-men.

"The undersigned are mostly employed in the manufacture of iron and steel. In the adjustment of wages between us and our employers we have always used the tariff as a tariff can only result in quickening competition between us and foreign labor, or in other words, a reduction in our wages. The same resuit will follow in all other branches of labor. "The Mills bill is a measure in the direction of free trade, or freer competition between the

countries. It provides for free wool, free lumber, free salt, free cotton ties and several other important articles that represent very old iron rails and wrought scraps and manufactured goods in wood, glass, woolen and other home production. Every one of these reductions would entail a reduction of wages, and in some cases a stoppage of production altogether in this country, thus sacrificing employment | most radical and reckless free trade. to home labor and furnishing employment to foreign labor and capital.

"Lust year we imported foreign products into this country as follows: 15.887,000 Tobacco (manufactured) ......

"Our total imports for the year amounted to \$23,875,813. The value of articles that should should have been manufactured here, and thus furnish to home labor largely increased employment and largely increased demand or farmer. At least 600,000 men could have found employment in manufacturing these goods im-

"We therefore appeal to you to ponder over this subject well. Many of you, as well as ourlands: let us be careful, therefore, not to do any thing to degrade labor here to the level of American industries and American labor, and seek to establish firmly in this country an American standard of wages.

"We regret very much that our Representato vote for the Mills bill; by so doing, we consider that he has betrayed our trust. Many of should he again become the candidate of the working-men, not only to refuse to support him, but to do all in our power to defeat him, and we likewise esteem it to be the duty of every working-man to do every thing he can in support of the Republican candidates, Harrison and Morton, who stand firmly upon the principle of protection to American industries and American labor."

## WHAT WILL YOU DO?

A Word to Young Men Who Are About

to Cast Their First Vote. Tens of thousands of the young men great office, the allureof America will cast their first vote temptation to retain this fall, and enter upon the political career which is a part of the valuable all the availability a inheritance of every American citizen. party finds in an incum The power of habit and association The power of habit and association office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the construction of character and the casting of a first ballot may be likened aid with money and to laying the corner-stone of the building of life. The young man who is called upon to exercise the elective franchise for the first time in 1888, deliberate and intelligence has the possibility of living fifty or deliberate and intellisixty years thereafter, and, very largely, the whole of his after life may be affected by this virgin political act. Young men are watched more closely a protective tariff is constitutional,

simple act of casting a ballot.

ocratic On the contrary, as in all organizations composed of men, there is much of strength and beauty in both these great parties, and very much in tionally reactionary in its policy, and the working classes from protection. the only prosperous seasons enjoyed

by the people of America. It was the party of slavery antedating the war, and stood always as the sponsor, advocate and protector of this crime against the spirit of eternal justice, until the demon of war was turned loose in the land by its leaders; and then, in the South it stood as the active element of National destruction, while at the North it became the dead weight of passive obstruction which the patriotic sentiment of National life was compelled to carry as it battled for very existence with the

It stood firmly planted against the policy of "free homesteads for free men," which policy since 1860 has covered the West with happy homes, school-houses and churches, and literally compelled the "wilderness to blossom like the rose."

It arrayed all the strength of its intellect and its money against subsidizing companies to construct railways across the Western plains and mountaddress to their fellow-laborers, which ain ranges to the Pacific coast, and is worth general reading. It is as fol- now seeks to rob the enterprise that created them of their honestly-earned

tection than we now enjoy. As working-men tion toward a higher moral and spirit- the producer does not get his proper but for the justice of the Republican Government? What does Hon. Grover we regard it as an essential thing in limiting all life. It hates temperance, and is share, but the road to a better distri-

these facts-reason upon them, and tween us and foreigners can only result in then decide whether their first ballot bringing us down to a level of foreign working- had not better be cast for the party of growth of progress, rather than for two to three times as much as the wages paid | the organization of reaction and death.

### CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

The Entertainment to Which the Bour bons Invite the Country.

There are two sharp points that should be driven under the finger-nails of the Cleveland crowd of falsifying factor that should insure to us better wages and blustering politicians whose blunthan are paid abroad. Any reduction of the dering has distinguished this Presidential campaign:

1. The policy of Cleveland's December message (which was his bid for a second term) and the Mills bill, and labor of this country and the labor of foreign the St. Louis platform of the party, is to keep up the tax on whisky and tobacco-that is to say, the war taxeslarge industries in this country. It provides and on sugar and miscellanies, leaving also for a reduced duty on steel rails, bar iron, the "tax reform" reduction of taxation and all that sort of thing to come materials that enter into competition with exclusively out of the protective duties. This is on its face simply a scheme to destroy protection, and is the rudest and

2. The President, in December, adopted as the foundation fact upon which his policy was to be built to con-be manufactured in this country imported last of the Administration. The figures living expenses, would consider that year was about \$475,000,000. All those goods showing the amount of income over amount laid away to pay on that debt were called for by Democrats, and, to this is precisely a parallel case. Our market for the products of the American their amazement and horror, the sur- Government has a debt of a thousand ported into this country last year if they had \$12,000,000, showing that the Cleve. by a mortgage on the homes and propselves, are foreigners by birth. We have ex- hundred millions. With this before paying it, which has been given the perienced enough free trade in our native him Cleveland stuck to the old story alarming title of a dangerous 'surplus.' labor abroad; let us stand by protection to ing it for three months, and he deannual deficiency in the National no such thing as a 'surplus' is postive in Congress, Mr. Henry Smith, has seen fit | Treasury of sixty millions of dollars, or that we shall spend five millions us voted for him believing him to be a pro- a month, under a "frugal and ecotectionist. We shall now consider it our duty, | nemical" Administration, more than our income.

This is the entertainment to which the Democratic party invites the country. - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

#### He's Changed His Mind. From President Cleve-From President Cleve land's Letter of Ac-ceptance, August 18, ceptance, September 9,

1884. "When we consider nents of power, the public place once gained, and, more than ent whom a horde of

ment by the people." The Republican party holds that the North he is as much out of place as than they imagine by their older fel- wholesome and necessary. We do not boast of murder, rape and the other low-citizens, and their future career offer a mixed schedule but a principle. crimes of the decalogue, and then say: may be made or marred by even the We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent to the missionary cause!" It is not our purpose to assert that provision as to the effect upon domes-

### CONVINCING FIGURES.

A Milwaukee Manufacturer Gives His Views on Protection. the Democratic organization is tradi- ment of the benefits to be derived by

has always been opposed by a party of He states in his introduction that strangled a safe National currency and Government should be to aid and en- lican party was right.' replaced it with the wild-cat output courage the working and producing of irresponsible private and State classes. To do this the raw material its early history in this year 1888 in the stantly bettering their condition, the triumph of wrong. \* \* advocacy of free trade, and yet every while their brethren across the line of our National history proves that sea are so steeped in poverty descended are the mighty monument the brief eras of protection have been and weakness as to almost abandon of its glory. More than one million

New York will somehow liken Jeff Davis to Christ in Georgia. Now he says that he "had no civil or military Edw. P. Allis, of Edw. P. Allis & connection with the Confederacy," but each of them that good and wise men | Co., Milwaukee, being importuned by sympathized with the South, though he are struggling to destroy. But if the many of his 1,500 employes to give now sees that the South was wrong young man will read the history of the his opinion upon the present political and is glad slavery was abolished. This country from the revolution to the pres- situation, replied in an open letter, is indeed cheerful news. So far as ent time he will learn one thing-that which is a most comprehensive state- heard from, Mr. Brooks is the only Southern Democrat who has been heard to say above his breath: "The South was wrong." Perhaps, if he progress. In its early history the American labor is the foundation stone lives twenty-five years more, he may Democratic party, clamoring for the of our National life and future great- screw himself up far enough to utter rights of "the people." in their name ness, and that the first duty of our that pregnant corrollary: "The Repub-

Our correspondent seems to find great consolation in the fact that Mr. banks. Later on, this same party of our country should be utilized by Brooks only preached and prayed for threw its entire strength against the and for our own people, without the Confederacy. The Bystander freepolicy of extending Governmental aid damaging competition from the people ly admits that his prayers are not liketo internal improvements, and but of different governments and devise ly to have done much harm, but, for for the discovery and improvement of social and economic conditions. At- himself, he freely admits that he has the steam engine, a close adherence to tention is called to the fact that while quite as much regard for an ablethat policy would have left the spot the American workman have many bodied Confederate who had nerve where we live to-day still in the sav- difficulties to contend with under enough to fight as for one who could age wilderness. It is only repeating a protection tariff, they are con- only raise wind enough to pray for

To-day eight millions of the slave-

## MR. CLEVELAND IN A NEW ROLE.



How the Pacific Coast Regards the Retaliation Message.-Distance Does Not Lend Enchantment to the View.

of men at perhaps not over double that in Inter Ocean. sum. Last year, in spite of our present tariff, \$700,000,000 worth of foreign pauper labor manufactured goods were | One of the Most Contemptible of Demobrought into this country and in direct competition with our mechanics, artisans and laborers. With that \$700,-000,000 worth of foreign goods kept out, that sum would have been paid out in America for good American laour competitors and we must adopt their scale of prices, or go out of business in our own country, if we permit their wares to come free among in this, but philanthropy begins at home. America is large enough for us and we are legislating for America and Americans and not for Europe and Europeans.

Mr. Allis then takes up the claim made that more money is paid into the National Treasury than the counfer upon him a second term of the try needs, and that we have more of nual surplus revenue was \$113,000,000. He brings the matter right home to The Mills bill was framed to reduce the workmen by an apt illustration. this by the sum of \$75,000,000. This "Which of you," he asks, "having a measure received the support of the debt of \$1,000 on your home, and a utmost exertion of the extreme power saving of \$100 over and above your expenditure for the current fiscal year a bad condition of things? And yet plus dwindled from \$113,000,000 to millions. drawing interest and secured land campaign for re-election was run erty of us all, and has an accumulation upon a miscalculation exceding one of an hundred million dollars towards in his letter of acceptance, after hold- To the people at large the 'surplus' and the means of continuing it is a mands, therefore, as a measure of re- blessing unparalled. But, in fact, form, according to his own figures, an while we have a dollar of unpaid debt coarsely set forth in the words attributsible.

Mr. Allis closes this convincing letter by saying: "When we have suc-

### BROOKS' SENTIMENTS. What Judge Tourgee Thinks of the Re-

bellious Prohibitionist. Slavery, the climacteric sin Christian barbarism, culminated rebellion, and the Bystander does not hesitate to say that the man who can look back at the ghastly results of that political crime, knowing himself to have been active in promoting it, without a shudder, is not a man who in any case should be intrusted with the National destiny. However honest he may have been, he has shown himself too easily blinded by prejudice or selfinterest to be a safe political leader.

A man who boasts at this day of having been a slave-holder and a Confederate may be considerable of a man at the South; but in the civilization of a man who should step into the pulpit,

It is a peculiarity of the Southern

But the worst is yet to be said. Not hope of a better future. Whatever ills of them can read the word of God beonly is it the opponent of every move- the American workman has to contend cause the Republican party male it ment toward the material and political with, his rate of wages is twice or lawful for them to do so. They pay advancement of the race, but its gi- three times as high as that of his En- taxes on twelve million dollars in one gantic strength is used ceaselessly to glish brother. The distribution of the State whose whole possessions would cripple, obstruct and kill every aspira- products of labor are faulty in that not have amounted to as many cents of foreign countries. Free foreign trade is the attorney of the curse of alcohol. | bution does not lie in reducing the National debt is more than half ex-Let young men pause and ponder share he now gets. The only possible tinguished, and during the period of way that good wages for American Republican control the wealth of the workinen can be maintained is the ex- Nation was twice doubled. Let our clusion, to a greater or less extent, of friend oppose the Republican party foreign, cheap labor from our shores, as much as he chooses, but let him not and the protection of home industries teach his children or those of his by a tax upon competing products of neighbors to depreciate the grandest the labor of women at \$60 per year, and facts in our history. - Judge Tourgee,

# THE SILLIEST OF LIES.

eratic Campaign Tricks. Certain papers recently printed a story to the effect that the recent Paris interview with Judge Gresham which the New York Herald printed was edited on this side of the water.

bor and material. The great fact re- and therefore appeared minus a paramains that the nations of the world are graph which is now printed by itself. This is what he is credited with say-

If I were a Democrat talking to a newspaper man-which I am not-I should say: "But, see here, you Republicans, this whole campaign us. They may claim we are exclusive of yours is a piece of inconsistency. In your convention you could not agree upon Mr. Blaine, and nominated Mr. Harrison. Now it appears that Mr. Harrison is a sort of figurehead, while Mr. Blaine practically controls the policy of the contest. Furthermore, it is generally understood that, as Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine will direct the policy of the next administration, should the Republicans win. In other words, Mr. Blaine is to all intents and purposes the candidate. But if Mr. Blaine is unfit to run in person for the Presidency he is surely unfit to be the manager of the man who was nominated in his place.

No one who knows Judge Gresham in Chicago will believe for an instant that he holds or gave utterance to any such sentiments. There is no more conservative gentleman on or off the bench than he, and no one who has ever approached him for his views on any political subject, whether it concerns the party which he honors with his allegiance or not, will hesitate a moment before stamping this story as an absurd and malicious falsehood. The silly liar who concocted this story chose the very worst man possible to saddle it upon. There is not a more loyal or conservative Republican alive to-day than Judge Gresham, and there is not in him one grain of that sour mugwumpery so ed to him. - Chicago Mail.

## For the Old Soldiers.

it may or it may not be important ceceded in rendering permanent our to the average voter to know how the present position of vantage, then we two parties regard the pensioning of can look forward and strive for other old soldiers. To the veterans them benefits and advantages, but if we lose selves it must be of the deepest personwhat we now have, our condition will al interest, and we print herewith the be helpless indeed."-Stoves and Hard- record. It will be seen that while but

| NAME OF BILLS.  | DEM. |          | REP. |         |
|---|------|----------|------|---------|
|   | For. | Against. | For. | Apainst |
| Repeal of arrears limitation,<br>Forty-sixth Congress                                     | 48   | 61       | 116  | 0       |
| Mexican Pension bill, with Sen-<br>ate amendments, Forty-<br>eighth Congress, second ses- | 39   |          | 87   | 0       |
| Widows' increase, Forty-ninth   | 97   | 84       | 72   | 1       |
| "Senate bill, 1881," Forty-ninth<br>Congress (never reported                              | 80   | 66       |      |         |
| back in the House)<br>Dependent Pension bill. Forty-                                      | i 71 | 14       | 27   | •       |
| Dependent Pension b Il. Forty-  | 66   | 25       | 114  |         |
| President's veto)   | 37   | 125      | 188  | c       |
| On all the bills (aggregate)  | 394  | 510      | 572  | 1       |

all there is of political virtue is embodied in the Republican party, and that every vice is typified by the Dem
The Southern purpose of exaggerating the evil in political virtue is embodied in the Republican party, and that every vice is typified by the Dem
The Southern purpose of exaggerating the evil in the purpose of exaggerating the evil in the purpose of exaggerating the evil in purpose of exaggerating the evil in the evil in the purpose of exagger man who extols Abraham Lincoln in Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

#### OFFICIAL EXTORTION.

Mugwamp Sheet on Civil-Service Reform in Dakota. The Daily News has received the fol-

lowing letter: "GRAND VIEW, D. T., Sept. 11, 1888,- To the Editor: What do you think of the inclosed? This office pays \$22 a month and takes all of one man's time, using a room renting at 82 a month, coal in the winter at \$9.50 a ton. Anyhow, what is Civil-Service reform? I have always been a Democrat on principle, but what is this? Look at the Federal officers at the head of the list. Such an outrage has not been practiced but by this same 'gang'-i. e., Church Yours respectfully, "JOSEPH J. ANGUS, Postmaster.

"P. S .- I am informed that the office-holders that do not contribute will be 'bounced, "J. J. A."

Mr. Angus sends with his letter the following epistle: "HEADQUARTERS OF DEMOCRATIC TERRI-

TORIAL COMMITTEE, ARMOUR, D. T., Sept. 10. 888.-Postmasters, Grand Visic, D. T.-Dear Sirs: The Territorial Democratic Executive Committee has instructed me to call upon all Federal and Territorial officials in the Third legislative district to contribute at least 5 per cont. of their annual salary toward defray ing the expenses of the present campaign. Acting under these instructions, you are requested to at once contribute the amount due from your office by remitting the same to the undersigned. Very respectfully, "GEORGE S. MATHEWS.

"Committeeman for Third district." From the printed head of the sheet upon which the above is written it appears that the Democratic Territorial Committee of Dakota is composed of the following members:

Charles H. Freeman, Elk Point; Otto Permiller, Yankton: G. S. Mathews, Armour; D. S. Glidden, Stoux Falls; F. M. Hammer, Mitchell; John Brennan, Madison; George Henry, Volga; J. E. Carpenter, Woonsocket T. W. Child, Mellette; A. H. Yost, Faulkton; J. D. Hilger, Pierre: H. J. Glasser, Big Stone: James Ringrose, Aberdeen; A. H. Marsh, Britton; Chauncey L. Wood, Rapid City; W. J. Thornby, Hermosia; Ben Bear, Deadwood Alexander D. Walker, Elleudale; J. W. Von Nieda, Fargo: G. B. Valiandigham, Valley City: John De Groat, Hillsboro: F. R. Fulton. Grand Forks; M. K. Marrinan, Grafton; W. W. Miller, Walhalla; J. G. Thompson, Bottineau; A. J. McCabe, Jamestown; L. W Harriman Minnewaukon: Joseph Hare, Bismarck; George Peoples, Mandan; James Collister,

The chairman of this committee is Martin Ryan, of Fargo; the treasurer, D. S. Glidden, of Sioux Falls; the secretary, Oscar P. Kemp, of Watertown. ence. These men, together with J. E. Carpenter, of Woonsocket; T. W. Child, of Mellette; F. R. Fulton, of Grand Forks, and W. W. Miller, of Walhalla, form the executive committee.

Now, what are all these people doing? They are demanding at least 5 per cent. of the annual salary of every Federal official in Dakota. Those officials understand-at least one of them does-that they must either pay the sums demanded or lose their positions. What do the friends of Civil-Service reform think of this precious scheme to extort money from employes of the

We have the word of Mr. Ang Federal officials are engaged in this exposed and cast out of the public labor, on a low plane. service which they dishonor. Let Treasurer Glidden be compelled to disgorge the forced contributions which now jingle in his money-box. Let the whole matter be sifted thoroughly.

"What is Civil-Service reform?" asks Mr. Angus. We have had the matter very clearly defined by President Cleveland. He is said by some to be a reasonably consistent Civil-Service reformer himself, it is within his power to stop the streams of money which are being forced from the pockets of Federal office-holders all over this country by Democratic politicians. He must do so or else admit that he is

Civil-Service reform in Dakota is experiencing very chilly weather just now .- Chicago News (Mug.).

#### EUROPE AND AMERICA. How Much Working-Men Make in This Country and Across the Sea.

The free traders tell the workingmen that while they are better paid in this country than their fellows are in Europe, their wages do not go so far, because the necessaries of life are observe in looking at every phase of Times-Star. this question. In 1884 bricklayers were paid \$8.50 a week in Leghorn and \$24 in Chicago, a difference of 188 per cent. in favor of the American working-man. English carpenters were paid \$9.75 and carpenters in Chicago \$16.50, a difference of more than 67 per cent. Blacksmiths received \$10.50 and \$15 respectively, a difference of 43 per cent. in favor of the American. English laborers were paid \$7 and American laborers \$10.50. a difference of 50 per cent.

The American wages are very much higher than those paid in England, a good deal higher than free traders are expenses of living? In the first place, food is cheaper in this country than it is in England. Beef costs 83 1-3 per cent more in Liverpool than in Chicago. Veal costs 334 per cent. more. Bread costs a little less, 21 per cent., and butter a little more. Clothes have been supposed to cost less in Europe than here, but since Mr. McKinley's exposition of the fact that all-wool clothes can be sold in this country for \$10 a one Republican voted against any of suit, that supposition has received a the pension bills enumerated, 510 Dem- very damaging blow. Rents are someocrats were recorded against the old | what higher than there, but 25 per cent. would cover the difference, and the American working-man lives in a decent house, while the Englishman lives in squalor and in the midst of poverty and degradation. The working-man in this country

gets from 40 to 188 per cent. more wages than his English competitor, gets cheaper food, of better quality and larger variety; wears as cheap clothes, and lives in a house that costs nim a little more rent. He can afford that in view of his other advantages. He can pay the additional rent and lay by almost as much money as the Englishman can earn in a quarter. And protection has done all this, for the difference between the two countries is in their tax laws .- N. Y. Mail and Express.

President Cleveland, who is plied as follows:

### THINK ABOUT THIS.

What Free Trade Would Do for American Wage-Earners and Farmers.

Plunder the poor. Enlarge poor-farms. Multiply tenement houses. Shrivel the public revenue. Drain the country of money. Drive labor largely to the land. Lower the standard of comfort. Scale down all salaries and profits. Revive here the British colonial sys-

Inundate this country with foreign goods.

Turn the balance of trade against us. Destroy our capacity for cheap production Universally reduce the value of farm-

ing land. Unsettle all forms of mercantile busi-

manufacture. the market. Strike the skilled laborer first and

most severely. employment. Paralyze the arm of the worker and

empty his pocket. Add greatly to the wealth of the rich and make the poor poorer.

of idleness or English wages. Close up thousands of mills, factories, furnaces and workshops.

Empty the building associations of their tens of millions of dollars. Throw the South back to the one general industry of cotton-raising. Put the whole labor population back

to the ante-bellum condition. Force capital out of fields of enterprise into permanent retirement. Rifle our pockets to swell the incomes of greedy foreign corporations. Take from the home of the artisan

the comforts and necessities of life. Reduce us from a state of commercial independence to one of depend-

Destroy our coasting trade, from which all foreign tonnage is now ex

cluded. "Make two blades of gress grow where one now grows" in sanufacturing towns.

Rob us of our industrial prosperity for the benefit of Manchester and Birmingham. Make labor a beggar at the feet of

capital instead of a partner and an equal, as now. Give the foreigner an equal chance with ourselves to profit by our natural

advantages. Stifle the genius of Americans for advancement in the civilizing arts and

Invite a struggle between home sandbagging business. Let them be labor, on a high plane, and Old World

> Enormously augment the burden of National, State, county, municipal and individual debts. Stimulate the spirit of discord springing from the seeds of Socialism trans-

planted from Europe. Substitute for the music of the looms and lathes and hammers the com-

plaints of idle workmen. Make us the victims of the World monopolies, which can not be reached by American legislation. Leave no better opportunity here

than there is in Europe for the success of brains and muscle combined. Make this country a seller of raw in full sympathy with the spoilsmen of products at low rates and a buyer of After much thought he hit upon a finished products at high rates.

hewer of wood and drawer of water. cally in the condition of agricultural Then he ran the rope back over

Russia. Bankrupt many railroads and dis- could catch hold of it on the rear platplace an immense number of laborers form. He told the engineer that when in transportation, by reason of a di- he pulled that stick of wood the train

minished internal commerce.

dearer here than they are abroad. We ground for England's surplus products, railroading struck the engineer as one will examine this statement with the which necessity would compel us to that would lower his rank and remove fairness with which we have tried to take upon her own terms .- Cincinnats from him the dignity of being the

## DRIFT OF OPINION.

P. T. Barnum and Grover Cleveland? conductor was determined to settle the Barnum has a first-class show-Cleve- question then and there, and when the land has no show at all .- Chicago Trib- train reached its destination he re-

the man or the woman can not get a either the engineer must lick the confair living out of the making of it, it ductor or the conductor would lick the is too low."-Benjamin Harrison.

incapable the Democratic party's Pres- engine. The conductor jumped after idential ticket is in very poor shape to him, and followed up his blow with a willing to admit. How is it with the do any battling for itself .- Pittsburgh trouncing that made the engineer cry Commercial Gazette.

> with manufactures. But as it is now, Ayers replaced the stick, and it was we are absolutely independent of all not again disturbed, but its signaling the world, while Great Britain is de was answered faithfully and promptly pendent .- Milwaukee Sentinel. upon to make a present choice between gave way to the bell, and every railthe surrender of our protective system road then in existence or that ever

rison's Letter of Acceptance. Mr. Harrison expresses his proper indignation at the campaign lie to the effect that he had said: "A

dollar a day and sow-belly is good enough for a working-man." Every kind of hair brush whichintelligent man, or every ordinarily Business man (impatiently)-I've no intelligent man, knew it to be a lie. It use for a hair brush. Can't you see was a palpable, plain and apparent lie, I'm bald? do harm. - San Francisco Alta (Dem.). | haps-

## The Dollar-a-Day Lie.

The editor of the Mauch Chunk (Pa.) Gazette wrote to General Harri- probablyson asking whether he ever used any language that conveyed the idea that he Bald, too. believed "a dollar a day is enough for any working-man." The General re-

The Democrats have magnified notoriously fond of fishing, conspicu- "INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8 - My Dear Sir: "but I thank God I never gave a dollar and nursed the surplus which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the character when he baited his hook purpose of exaggerating the evil in with his retaliation message to Con-

#### Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth. Americans don't like the constant twit-

ting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties But why should so many of our women have false teeth!

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise. Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Instantly cause a paralysis in iron Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy and Log Cabin sarsaparilla, Increase farm products and diminish two old-fashioned standard remedie handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe Destroy the possibility of diversified cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the fall and winter seasons advance, together with an occasional use of Warner's Log Cabin rose cream, to strengthen and protect the nasal membranes, give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, Leave skilled labor the alternative inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co.,

Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin rose cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well.

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

THE BELL-CORD SYSTEM. omething About Its Inventor and How He Introduced It. The general abandoning of the bell cord system of signaling on trains recalls the amusing way in which that system had its origin. It was on the Erie road about 1840. The road was then in operation between Piermont and Turner's. One passenger train, which was also a freight, ran each way on the road. The conductor was "Poppy" Ayers. There were no ticket offices or agents in those days and the conductor had to collect fares on the cars. There was a great controversy between the conductor and the engineer as to which was the actual head of the train management. "Poppy" Ayers had an engineer who was particularly obstinate in his belief that in the engineer was vested the superior rank. In collecting fares "Poppy" frequently had difficulty in getting his money from obstreperous passengers. and as he could not throw such passengers off with the train going at full speed, and as he had no way of letting the engineer know that he wanted the train stopped, a great many fares were lost by passengers reaching their destination before they could be induced Old to pay up. One day Ayers had a particularly annoying run in that respect, and after reaching Turner's he resolved to provide some means of communication between himself and the engineer so that he could control the management of the train between stations.

plan. He sent to New York for a hun-Leave educated, skilful labor no dred yards of bed cord. To one end of better chance for promotion than the this he fastened a stick of wood, which he hung in the engineer's cab, or Eventually place America practi- what passed for a cab in those days. countries like India and Southern the cars to the end of the train and let it hang down so he must be stopped, no matter where it Make these States the dumping- might be. But this innovation in master of the train. So on the first trip with the conductor's signal he removed the stick of wood, and "Poppy" What is the difference between Ayers was as bad off as ever. But the placed the stick of wood and told the I hold it to be true that when engineer that if it was removed again ever the market price is so low that or was not noticed when agitated. engineer. The engineer removed the With Mr. Thurman physically stick at once, and "Poppy" Ayers hit wrecked and Cleveland intellectually him a blow that knocked him off the "enough." That settled the introduc-If free trade were universal, we tion of the train signal to American would be more agricultural as a peo- railroading, and also the question as to ple, while England would supply us who was master of the train. "Poppy" by the engineer. The idea was soon We are not likely to be called improved upon, and the stick of wood and the entire repeal of the internal came into existence afterward adopted taxes. Such a contingency, in view of this system. "Poppy" Ayers died four the present relation of expenditures to years ago at Oswego, aged eighty revenues, is remote. - General Har- years. He was retired from the service of the road on a pension in 1868. -Buffalo Courier.

# Any Thing for a Trade.

Peddler-I am introducing a new

and therefore with but little power to | Peddler-Yes, sir. Your lady, per-

Business man-She's bald, too, except when she goes out. Peddler-Yes, sir. Child at home,

Business man-Only a month old.

Peddler-Yes, sir. You keep a pet dog, may be-Business man-We do, but it's a hairless dog. Peddler (desperately)-Can't I sell

you a fly-trap, sir?-Chicago Tribune, -Leases were invented by a Ser-

jeant Moore, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Henry VIII., 1535.